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THREE-DAY TRIP

Thursday, Friday and Saturday this week-not some other week-you can get choice of any Zephyr, Madras or Flannel Shirt in our establishment for

And you have 30 dozen to select from. The former prices of these garments were \$4, \$3.50 and \$3.

SILK SHIRTS \$3.24

Any one we have, and never mind the loss, that is ours.

WAISTING AWAY.

The great sale of Children's Waists at 17c and 33c still

You step lively to keep up with

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

THE HARLAN FAMILY

The Annual Reunion Brings Out an Attend-

ance of About One Hundred and Fifty.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 20.-The Harlan

family, which made a permanent organiza-

tion at Westchester, Pa., in 1887, held its

reunion here to-day, and will continue the

meeting to-morrow. Exercises were held

in the grove at Glen Miller to-day, includ-

ing a big pic-nic dinner, and are now in

progress at Grand Army hall. The welcom-

ing address was delivered by Dr. D. W.

Thompson, of Union City, and responded

to by the president, Hon. A. D. Harlan, of

Coatsville, Pa., who eulogized the Harlan

ancestors, especially those who came from

the old world and located in Pennsylvania.

He commended their judgment in the selec-

tion of the locality in which they settled. He has the honor of being a citizen of the

same county where they made the first

Harlan home in America. The rich val-

leys, beautiful rivers, gushing springs, ro-

mantic hills and other natural features of his native county admonish him that the

forefathers of the Harlan family knew a

good county when they saw it. They,

in their day, generation and posterity, hon-

ored the land of their adoption. They were brave and true to the principles of right and Christian manhood, and they laid deep

and broad the foundations of moral and in-

tellectual character which had come down the generations, and to-day he was proud

to know that intellectual, moral and Chris-

tian character was a striking family char-

acteristic. The president was very happy in his remarks, interweaving a number of pleasantries, one of which was that he al-

ways held that his native county was noted

for the most beautiful women in the world,

but since coming to Richmond he finds their equals in the Hoosier State.

A. H. Harlan, of New Burlington, O.,

read a paper on the genealogy of the fam-

ily, the ancestors of which were from

England, some first going to Ireland, in 1687 and 1729, and settling in Delaware and

Pennsylvania, and thence going principally into Ohio and Indiana, but also other

Western States. There were about one hundred and fifty present, and in addition to speeches and exercises of a social nat-

ure, much interest was manifested in the

relics exhibited Justice Harlan was con-

fidently expected but did not arrive to-day.

Among those who did were: A. W. Har-lan, Chicago; John Harlan, Wilsonville, Ia.; A. D. Harlan, Coatsville, Pa.; A. H.

Harlan, New Burlington, O.; Mrs. A. H. Harlan, New Burlington, O.; F. E. Harlan, New Burlington, O.; N. A. Harlan, New Burlington, O.; James F. Harlan, Charlottsville, W. Va.; Charles Harlan, Charlottsville, W. Va.; Wellington Harlan,

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It is likely that the mail service between

An Ottawa. Ont., relative of David Chris-

tie Murray, the London novelist, who dis-

appeared in Mexico some four months ago,

heard from him yesterday. He is living in

News from Lake Miranda, north of Du-

luth. Minn., tells of the finding of an im-

mensely rich silver vein five feet thick, in

After a wrangle lasting until nearly mid-

night, at Chicago, the directors of the

world's fair adjourned again, Tuesday evening, without definitely selecting a site for

The Salvation Army opened a crusade against wickedness at Chicago Tuesday

evening, with Marshal Ballington Booth

and wife, Lord Ranta Pala, Miss Frances

A collision occurred yesterday on the Denver & Rio Grande railway, between

Palmer Lake and Monument, which re-

sulted in the instant death of engineer Hart and the probable death of his tiremen,

Miss Annie Borchardt, a teacher in the Chicago public schools, committed suicide

by jumping into the lake Tuesday night. Her body was recovered yesterday. Despondency, the result of ill health, was the

Nelson Sayler, jr., the son of Nelson Say-

ler, a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, was accidentally shot and kilted by a com-

panion while hunting, in West Virginia,

Tuesday. He was but sixteen years old. He was a nephew of Hon. Milton Sayler,

Arthur Day, who is in jail at Welland,

Ont., on the charge of baving murdered his

wife by pushing her over the Niagara falls

embankment, says she fell over as she was picking gooseberries. There are no bushes

anywhere near the spot where the woman

The steam barge Monitor, of Chicago, foundered off Racine, Wis., Tuesday after-

noon. The crew and passengers, twelve

persons in all, were rescued by a passing

schooner. having sought safety in a small boat, which was launched only a few min-

Two burglars and a prisoner named Dris-

coll, held for stabbing a lumberman, at-

recovered and killed Driscoll with one shot.

Frederick Dittmar, of New York, died two

weeks ago, after calling down a curse upon

his wife, Annie Dittmar, whom a passion

paris green, which she swallowed, attempt-

ing, at the same time, to give some to her

young boy, who fortunately threw away the mixture. Mrs. Dittmar will probably

The other two succeeded in escaping.

utes before the barge went down.

Williard and others as speakers.

Fred Foley.

cause of her act.

of New York.

went down to her death.

the old Toltec workings, near the shore of

Melbourne, Australia, and San Francisco

Harrodsburg, Ky.

will cease in November.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Indianapolis Mænnerchor Society excursion to Louisville via North Vernon, Sunday, August 24, 1890, \$2.50 round trip—Special train leaves Indianapolis 7 a. m. and returning leaves Louisville 11 p. m.; tickets good to return on regular trains for two days. For tickets and further particulars, inquire at "Big 4" offices; or of Victor Jose, 2 East Washington street; William Kiemeyer, 87 East Washington; William Hindle, Indiana avenue and North street. William Hindle, Indiana avenue and North street, and the committee, Fred Mack, Victor Jose, Chas. Adams, August Tressnar and Chas. Off.

Excursion to Cincinnati, Saturday, August 23, on account of the "Order of Cincinnatus" Exhibition; \$3 for the round trip, which includes admission to "Moses, or the Bondage in Egypt." Special train will leave Indianapolis 7.45 a, m. Tickets also good going on regular train, leaving at 3:40 a, m., 6:45 a, m., 10:50 a, m., and 3:10 p. m., Aug. 23, and good to return on all regular trains until August 25, inclusive.

National Encampment, Sons of Veterans, at St. Joseph. Mo. The "Big 4" will sell excursion tickets from Indianapolis and principal coupon stations to St. Joseph and return, good going August 24, 25 and 26, and good to return up to and including September l; one fare for the round trip.

Special cheap excursion, Indianapolis to Chicago, via Big Four Route—53 the round trip—Saturday, August 23, 1890. Tickets good going on morning and evening trains and to return up to and including even ng trains out of Chicago, Tuesday, August 26. For excursion tickets and full information inquire

THURSDAY, AUG., 21. Special train leaves Indianapolis 10:45 a. m.,

DETROIT - AND THE -

Grand Trunk Railway.

Secure sleeping-car accommodation at once. For further particulars call at City Ticket-of-fice, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Last Grand Excursion \$3 Chicago and Return GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

MILWAUKEE \$5. SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1890, 9 p. m., to Michigan City, via the L. E. & W. R. R., from there to Chicago and Milwaukee, via fine Lake Steamers. Chair car seats limited. Call at once at No. 79 East Washington street. B. Schirmer, or No. 46 South Illinois at., and Union Station. B. Schirmer. M. Mahoney, L. Knedder, J. Bernhart, Agents. Five reclining-chair cars; chairs, 50 cents extra.

American Bar Association. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.-The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Bar Association opened here to-day. President Henry Hitchcock presided. After calling the meeting to order the president delivered his annual address. Secretary E. O. Hinkley presented his report, showing that the membership was over 1,000. The treasurer, Francis Banks, also reported, showing his receipts at \$6,183.34, and disbursements at \$3,331.33. The committee on uniformity of State laws held a meeting at 5 o'clock, with Rufus King, of Connecticut, in the chair. The time was taken up with discussions on the various laws relating to marriage and divorce, insolvency, etc. Sixty-one new members were elected. In the evening Henry C. Tompkins, of Alabama, read a paper on "The Necessity for Uniformity in the Law Governing Commercial Paper." Dwight H. Olmstead read a paper on "Land-transfer Reform."

How a Diver Was Killed. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 20.—Yesterday a number of the regular mining corps of the Royal Engineers left here, accompanied by one of the government steam lauches, and anchored off of McNabb's island, where Corporal Nichols went down in a diving enit in about one hundred feet of water after an anchor to which a chain was to be attached. After he had been down some time they observed that something was wrong, as they could get no signal from him. After six hours, the legless body of Nichols was taken from the water. He was one of the most expert miners in the engineer corps. Nichols was one hundred feet under water, and had attached a rope to a heavy anchor in order to have it hauled to the surface, when the rope in some way became tangled in his gear. He cut it in order to get clear, and the anchor fell upon him and killed him.

Death of Theater Manager Harris. BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Patrick Harris, the well-known theater-owner and proprietor, well-known theater-owner and proprietor, died this morning at Bay Shore, L. I., where he went on Sunday last on his arrival from Europe. He had been to Carlsbad for his health, and had returned, as was believed, much improved. Mr. Harris owned and controlled theaters in Pitts-burg. Washington, Louisville, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Baltimore.

WILL THE ELECTION BILL PASS

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1890.

Extremely Knotty Problem Republican Senators Are Now Trying to Solve.

Mr. Quay's Resolution Outlining the Order of Business for the Remainder of the Session Earnestly Debated Without Action.

Forcible Appeal by Mr. Hoar for Protection Against Ballot-Box Corruption.

Nota Sectional Measure, but Intended for White and Black Alike, both North and South-The Record Read for Pugh's Benefit.

MR. QUAY'S RESOLUTION. Conjectures as to Its Probable Fate in the Senate-Incidents of the Debate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- Enough was said by Republicans in the debate over the Quay resolution in the Senate, this morning, to indicate that the proposition, in some form, will be adopted. At the close of the morning hour Senator Spooner said to your correspondent that his motion to commit the resolution to the committee on rules, where it would die, would not be adopted, and that he knew it when he made the motion. Quite a number of Republicans who want the election bill taken up at this session will vote against this motion to commit the resolution, as they are anxious to dispose of it at the earliest moment. It is plain to every one that as long as it remains a question whether the election bill is to be taken up at this session the Democrats will kill time on the tariff bill. As Senator Evarts said during the debate, it would be economy of time to lay aside the tariff bill for the present and fight out the consideration of the election bill. It is the purpose of the Democrats to drag out the discussion of the tariff to as great a length as possible, so long as there is doubt as to consideration of the election bill. So, after all, it resolves itself simply into the question of amending the rules so as to limit debate, as the opposition will kill time on every measure which must intervene before the time when discussion of the election bill is to begin, and unless the Republicans can agree to amend the rules, and even go so far as to arbitrarily cut off dedebate after a reasonable time has elapsed in consideration of the proposition to amend the rules, they might just as well abandon all hope of taking up the election bill and acknowledge acquiescence to the will of the minority. If the House had been as squeamish about "courtesies" and the like, no partisian legislation could have possibly passed that body during this Congress, and none of the contested election cases contemplating the unseating of Dem-

ocrats could have received final action. At one time in the discussion there was apprehension that personal feeling would be shown, but no personal ill was engendered, and there was a determination that none shall be during the consideration of the resolution, so far as the Republicans are concerned. When Mr. Frye threw the responsibility of the present condition upon Mr. Edmunds, who, the Senator from Maine stated, had bolted the caucus action proposing to amend the rules so as to reach the previous question after reasonable debate, the Vermont statesman lost his temper for a moment, but it was only for the moment. Mr. Edmunds does not shirk responsibility for the failure of the Senate to amend the rules, nor does he attempt to deny that it is a physical impossibility to consider the election bill at either this or next session with out the rules being amended. When Mr. Edmunds announced that he would not be bound by his caucus action proposing to amend the rules he found a number of ready followers, but had he stood firm to the will of the large majority in his party the rules would have been amended and the election bill would have been al-

ready passed. Another thing was demonstrated in the debate to-day. If the election bill is not taken up at this session it will not be passed by the Fifty-first Congress, for there will be as much work of a routine nature to accomplish in the next session as can possibly be done, and even though there was nothing else to consider than the appropriation bills the election bill could not be disposed of under the present On the Republican side it is stated that of their number Messrs. Quay, Cameron, Hale, Washburn, Power, Paddock and Plumb, and possibly, although not probably. Davis, will vote against the consideration of the election bill at this session. Some of these Senators, and probably all of them. with possibly the exception of Messrs. Paddock, Power, Cameron and Quay, would favor the immediate consideration of the election bill if the rules were so amended as to permit the previous question after reasonable debate. The two Senators from Washington were opposed to taking up the bill at this session a few days ago, but they have been flooded with telegrams from their constituents, and they are now adherents of the earliest possible consideration of the election bill. It is likely that when some other Senators who do not favor action upon the bill at this session hear from their constituents they will "see the

error of their ways" and change their posi-The speeches of Senators Hoar and Frye were masterpieces of description as to the lamentable condition of election influences in certain sections of the country, and the gist of what they said was to the effect that if the Republicans do not, while they are in control of both branches of Congress and the executive, pass a bill providing for pure elections, they will give the lie to all utterances they have made, or may make in the future, upon the rostrum or elsewhere, as to fraud, intimidation and murder at the polls where the Democrats secure party success.

SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH.

Forcible Argument in Favor of Adoption o the Federal Election Bill. WASHINGTON, Aug 20.-Mr. Quay's resolution, fixing the time for voting on the tariff bill and designating the other legislative business to be taken up at this session, was laid before the Senate to-day. Mr. Hoar demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to the resolution, and then offered as a substitute for Mr. Quay's resolution his own proposition, making it in order when any bill or resolutions shall have been under consideration for a reasonable time for any Senator to demand | country, or of the broken pledge that debate thereon be closed. He also moved to amend Mr. Quay's resolution by adding to it a provision to include in the tempted to escape from the jail at Florence, Wis. Deputy Sheriff Keyes was knocked down, and the keys taken from him. Keyes business to be taken up the federal election bill, and to have the vote on it taken on the 4th of September. Mr. Quay gave notice that at the proper time he would de-mand a division of the question, meaning that he would ask a separate vote on Mr. Hoar's amendment.

for drink has ruined and made a moral wreck. Yesterday she bought a paper of Mr. Hoar said: "I suppose that ordinarily it would not be necessary to discuss | publican power to "cause the arrogance of at all the merits of a measure proposed to | the proud to cease, and to lay low the be inserted in as order of business, but this | haughtiness of the terrible; to make a man motion, which I have offered, includes one | more precions than fine gold, even more of the most important subjects before the than the golden wedge of Ophir."

Senate and before the country among At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's speech to death and others drowned.

those to be dealt with at the present session, and it requires, as it seems to me, a compact statement of the purpose, the mechanism and the necessity of the bill which I have proposed to place on the list of subjects to be disposed of. There never was a measure so much misrepresented or the purpose of the list of subjects to be disposed of. was a measure so much misrepresented or so much misunderstood as that which has been sent to us by the House of Representatives. It has been carefully considered by a committee of the Senate and has been demanded by certainly a very large and respectable proportion of our fellow-citizens. I think that nothing has been heard of it here except a threat from one highly-honored Senator of bloodshed if its provisions should be adopted and should be attempted to be put in force. I think it proper, therefore, to call think it proper, therefore, to call the attention of the Senate for a few moments to a proposition which is nothing more nor less than a proposition to remove force and fraud from the election of members of our great representative chamber, and to substitute for the election processes, with which we are all, unhappily, too familiar, the peaceful arbitrament of the courts of the United States."

Mr. Pugh—I desire to inquire of the Senator if he alluded to what I said at the time he reported the bill from the committee on privileges and elections, in relation to the effect of an attempt to execute it.

Mr. Hoar—I did.

Mr. Pugh—I desire to say that I made no threat. What I said was a mere prediction. It is an utter perversion—I am bound to say, a willful perversion—of the language I used at the time that this bill was reported from the committee on privileges and elections, to say that I made any threat that that should be, or would be, the consequence of the execution of the law. sequence of the execution of the law.

Mr. Hoar—I will read from the Record
what the Senator did say, and on that we
will both stand. Mr. Hoar read from the
record of the 25th of April the following report of what Mr. Pugh said:

If this bill becomes a law its execution will insure the shedding of blood and destruction of good order in this country. Its passage will be resisted by every parliamentary method and every method allowed by the Constitution of the United States.

supposed, would not question the accuracy of the report. The country would deter mine whether that was a threat.

Preceeding to a discussion of the federal election bill. Mr. Hoar said that it undertook to defend the Constitution of the United States against an attempt to overthrow it by depriving the majority of the people of their right, honestly and freely, to elect Representatives in the other house of Congress, and by substituting for such election processes of fraud, intimidation and bribery, the House had sent to the Senate a measure which it deemed essential to its own preservation. The provisions of that bill were the result of a most satisfactory experience in the United States and in England. There was nothing in it that was new. It was simply blending the provisions of a law which had been in operation in England for twenty-two years with gen eral public satisfaction with the provision of a law that had been in operation in the United States for nineteen years with equal satisfaction. It struck at evil in al parts of the country alike. It only applied to the whole country, with special precautions and safeguards, what the North had applied to itself for nearly twenty years. The federal election bill struck at the North quite as much as at the South. He did not think that bribery was generally believed to be a Southern offense. It was the offense of large cities, of old communities. He could not affirm that his own commonwealth had wholly escaped from it. Unless well informed men were much mistaken there had been at least one election where it rained shekels, even under the very shadow of Harvard College. How idle it was to speak of the pending bill as a sectional measure or as threatening bloodshed. How idle it was to tell its friends that they were reopening the issues of the war. Was cheating at elections an issue of the wari Had Jackson died; had

Lee gone through that struggle, more bitter than death, between his allegiance to his country and his love for his State, in order that ballot-boxes might be stuffed; that naturalization papers might be forged; that returns might be altered, and that votes might be falsely counted? It was foul wrong to the authors of the bill to say that it reopened the issues of the war. It was a fouler calumny of the mighty shades of the confederate dead. A majority of the people of the United States believed firmly to-day that for fourteen years the House o Representatives was an usurpation, and that for four years an usurper had set in the executive chair of the Nation; and yet when it was sought to transfer the ascertainment of the will of the people from such processes to the courts, the friends of the bill were met by the cry that they were raising a race issue, and that this was a force bill. There had never been a more senseless utterance than to call that a force bill which transferred the settlement of a great public question from the shotgun to the court, unless it was to call it a bill to create negro domination or to create a race Congress. The negro was in a large minority in every State in the Union but four. What tendency, he asked, had the bill to put any State under the domination of the African? The bill could not possibly cre-ate any friction between the States. The Republican party was pledged to the policy of the bill by everything that could bind a party. Among the proofs of that fact, Mr. Hoar quoted from President Harrison's inaugural and from his first annual message; from President Hayes's second annual mes-sage of the 2d of December, 1878; from President Garfield's inaugural; from the Republican national platforms of 1884 and 1888 and from the State Republican platforms of Massachusetts, Nebraska, Penn-

sylvania, New York, Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri. Mr. Paddock here interposed the statement that at the recent Republican State convention in Nebraska not a word had been said upon the subject of the election

Mr. Hoar suggested that the reason of

the silence of the convention was that it

did not deem it necessary to repeat instructions in that regard, trusting to the representatives of that State to do the will of the Republican party.

Coming down to the Quay resolution,
Mr. Hoar said that nobody doubted that its purpose was to defeat the federal election bill for this Congress. The next session would last but thirteen weeks, from which the Christmas holidays would have to be deducted. There would be thirteen great appropriation bills to be passed, besides the apportionment bill and the other business which pressed upon the attention of Congress. That consideration should be enough to defeat the resolution. Everybody who voted for it committed himself forever to the principle that the Senate had the right at its discretion to cut off debate and to order the question to be taken. Those gentlemen, if there were any, who had once thought that they could not conscientiously vote to limit debate in the Senate, and that every State had the constitutional right to be heard there at its own discretion, were now invited to say that they would, ten or twelve days beforehand, make a specific order that debate should close, although they could not then know what amendments might be pending or what shape the bill might assume five minutes before the vote. What consideration, he asked, did the resolution hold out for that wonderful change of policy or of opinion? It was this, and this only, that the national election bill, to which the administration, Republican Representatives and the Republican

party, in national, State and local conventions, had been solemnly pledged would be defeated. No man, he thought, would chal-lange the sincerity of his [Mr. Hoar's] devotion to the protection system. But he should take little satisfaction in the pending tarifi bill if its passage was to be the price of the dishonor of his of his party. The protective tariff was a measure to increase the wages of American labor so that thereby American citizenship and American manhood might be exalted. It should be brought to pass that the American workman should have his equal share in the government of his country, and should everywhere through the whole land cast his vote in freedom and in honor. Whatever else of its handiwork the United States might show, or fail to show, in the great competitive exposition of the world, it should at least give an example of the re-

Mr. Spooner moved to refer the Quay resolution to the committee on rules. Mr. Frye made an impassioned address to Republican Senators against that motion and in favor of the amendment to the rules providing for the adoption of the previous question. He said that if forty-three Republican Senators would sit from 10 to 6 o'clock every day, and all night, if necessary, the rules could be changed in three days, the tariff bill passed in three days afterward and the election bill in ten days

after that. But cowardice, he said, had never won a battle and never retained a friend. [Applause in the gallery.]
Mr. Hiscock took the same view and opposed the reference of the Quay resolution as leading to delay.

Mr. Edmunds replied to Mr. Frye's remarks, and declared his opposition to the muzzling process, though he favored the consideration of the election bill, and thought it more important than the tariff bill. If it is evil, he said, defeat it; if it is good, pass it.

While Mr. Edmunds was speaking the clock struck 12, and the tariff bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business. Mr. Aldrich was asked to let the tariff bill be laid aside temporarily, but he

SUFFRAGE IN BELGIUM.

The Masses Earnestly at Work to Secure a Voice in the Making of Laws.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .- Advices from various parts of Belgium combine in furnishing evidence that the agitation for universal suffrage now in progress in that kingdom is rapidly increasing in intensity and scope and must inevitably lead to a revolution. The people are groaning under the burdens which the present system imposes upon them, and are already taxing to the utmost the power of their leaders to restrain them from too hasty action. Comparison between the general condition of Belgium The Senator from Alabama, Mr. Hoar | and that of the people of Germany, to the disadvantage, in every respect, of the former, is heard on every side, coupled with a demand that Belgians be permitted to control, to a similar extent, the law-making branches of the government. Meanwhile the wealthy and aristocratic classes are trembling with fear that the movement of the people may prevail. The government realizes the necessity of appeasing the agi-tators and their following, and will proba-bly introduce a delusive reform bill, which may check the tide for a time; but the people will not be satisfied, and ultimately they will obtain what they seek by force if it can be had in no other way. The Socialists, as on former occasions of discontent in Belgium, are active in fomenting strikes and encouraging forcible measures in other directions, a work in which some of the ablest as well as the most unscrupulous leaders of that hot-bed of socialism are engaged, with results highly satisfactory to themselves. The government is manifestly of the opinion that if the threatened gener al strike can be averted by specious legis-lation the trouble will cease, but the situation is far too serious to be remedied by reforms which cost nothing, and are equally barren of material benefit to the masses.

North Carolina Democrats. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 20.—The Democratic State convention met here to-day. Hon. A. S. Merrimen was renominated for Supreme Court Justice by acclamation, and Hon. Walter Clark was nominated by acclamation for Associate Justice. The convention unanimously indorsed Senator Z. B. Vance and urged his re-election to the Senate by the General Assembly in 1891. The convention adopted a platform reaffirming the principles of the Democratic party. It favors the free coinage of silver, an increase of the currency and the repeal of the internal revenue laws. It denounces in strong language the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country and pro-motive of trusts and monopolies which have oppressed the people, and emphatically denounces the increase of tax on cotton ties and tin. It denounces the federal election bill, "whose purposes are to estab-lish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States." It denounces "the tyrannical action of Speaker Reed and his abettors who have changed the federal House of Representatives from a deliberative body into a machine to register the will of a few partisan leaders." It advocates and recommends an increase of tax for public education and incorporates the Farmers' Alliance demands.

Business Embarrassments. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.-C. G. White, of No. 9 New street, has announced his suspension to the Stock Exchange. He has been a member since 1869. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 20 .- Joseph Miller, retail grocer, assigned to-day, issue. The bill only touched elections for | The liabilities are \$11,000, with assets of \$9.148, in accounts, mostly worthless, and \$6,000 in stock. RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 20.—Bendell & Co.,

proprietors of the Model clothing store, one of the largest in the city, made a bill of sale or chattel mortgage to-day to the Second National Bank and some Cincinnati merchants for \$8,466.39. There are rumors as to the extent of other indebtedness and liabilities, but nothing reliable on this point could be ascertained.

Foraker's Views on the Election Bill. CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.-Ex-Governor J. B Foraker has written a letter to an even ing newspaper, printed this afternoon, giving, at the editor's request, a brief statement of the nature of the proposed federal

election law, and the purpose of the Re-publican party enacting it. Mr. Foraker says it is not the outgrowth of sectionalism, hatred of the South, nor even of partisanism. Its sole purpose is to give effect to the constitutional provisions with respect to the exercise of the right of suffrage and to secure honest congressional elections, but the whole outery against it is because its provisions are such as are likely to accomplish its purpose. He predicts its enactment would bring material prosperity to the South, and that ten years hence its opponents will be ashamed of their opposition.

Kentucky Magistrate Shot.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.-Bob Pope. magistrate and prominent citizen of Harlan county, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded on the 10th inst. by John Scott. The trouble arose over the shooting of an ox which was the property of Pope. Leon-ard Scott, brother to John, was also implicated. Both of the Scotts made their escape and have not yet been captured. The wounded man is a son-in-law of Judge Lewis, who has offered a reward for the apprehension of the Scotts. The Scotts were Howard sympathizers.

Losses by Fire. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.-The large factory of Gholstein, Hass & Gublman, manufact urers of mattresses, bed springs, etc. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss esti-

mated about \$75,000; partially covered by

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—C. B. Paul's saw-mill burned here to-night. Loss. \$26,-000; insurance, \$6,500. The Campaign in Speaker Reed's District. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.-The campaign in Speaker Reed's district opened last night with a large mass-meeting in City Hall. Gen. Selden Connor presided, and the

speeches of the evening were made by Hon. Sereno Paine, of New York, and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. Mr. Lodge entered into an elaborate defense of the national election bill. Street-Car Accidents.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.-Since last evening three accidents, by which cars were derailed, have occurred at one point on the new West-side cable system. This morning the grip came in collision with a manhole cover carelessly left on the track. In the smash which occurred seven passengers were hurt, two of them seriously and one, perhaps, fatally.

Steamer and Passengers Burned. St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.-The steamer Gregory was burned on the Volga river at Nishni Novgorod to-day. Many of the pas-

THE STRIKE TO BE EXTENDED

Powderly Will Call on All Employes of the Central System to Quit Work.

Several Conferences Between Leaders of the Knights and Railway Officials in Which Arbitration Was Firmly Refused.

Supreme Council of Railway Employes to Meet in Terre Haute on Saturday.

Much Will Depend on Its Action-Two Versions of the Interview Between Mr. Webb and Mr. Powderly .- Other Strike News.

TRUITLESS CONFERENCES.

Webb Again Refuses to Arbitrate and Powderly Will Extend the Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. - Several conferences were held to-day between the leaders of the labor organizations and officials of the New York Central railroad. Mr. Sargent and other representatives of the Trainmasters' Association were also in consultation with Powderly.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Powderly and Mr. Devlin had an interview with Mr. Webb, and considered the question of arbitration. Mr. Toucey was present. The offer of Mr. Powderly to submit the matter to arbitration Mr. Webb refused on grounds already presented. In other words, he said the company was not 'Jumping on the Knights of Labor." They did not discharge men because they were Knights of Labor, but for good reasons. Neither Mr. Depew nor Mr. Vanderbilt were opposed to the Knights of Labor as an organization. They did not discharge the men because they were Knights of Labor, but because the work was not satisfactory. Mr. Powderly then suggested that as the matter had so much publicity, a hearing should be held in Mr. Webb's office, at which the men should be present. This Mr. Webb would not hear to, saying that it was ridiculous. Mr. Powderly once more urged that the matter be arbitrated, but Mr. Webb remained firm.

Mr. Devlin again asked Mr. Webb if he would consent to an investigation of the causes surrounding the discharge of the fifteen men. Mr. Webb reiterated that there was nothing to investigate, that the railroad company was managing the road. and he did not see why its actions should be questioned. Mr. Devlin then asked him if he did not owe the public and the employes of the road any duty regarding its management in which all were more or less interested. Mr. Webb did not reply. Mr. Devlin then said that there was no use in further discussing the matter, as the railroad company had declared themselves in favor of an independent course. Mr. Toucey then said that Master Workman Lee was primarily responsible for the strike. Mr. Devlin asked Mr. Toucey if he would waive the question of Mr. Lee's action and consider the discharge of the other men. Messrs. Toucey and Webb refused, and that ended the con-

Mr. Powderly and Devlin then withdrew without making any threats or intimating what they intended to do. Mr. Webb gives this version of the interview, and said that the whole conference was carried on in a most pleasant manner. Mr. Webb told Powderly that if the road should accede to the demands of the strikers he would rather be Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor than president of this road, because then he could manage the road much better in that position than Mr. Powderly to-night, at the St. Cloud

Hotel, in this city, gave out the following statements of the interview this afternoon with Vice-president Webb and Superintendent Toncey. The statement, as read by A. W. Wright, of the executive board, This morning Mr. Powderly and Mr. Devlin

waited upon Mr. Toucey at his office for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the trouble. Mr. Toucey absolutely refused to entertain any proposition looking toward arbitration or an investigation of the causes of the discharge of the men. During the afternoon the same gentlemen waited upon executive board of Knights, give the company every opportunity to bring the strike to an end. In the interview with Mr. Webb, Messrs. Powderly and Devlin repeated the offer which the Knights have made from the beginning, that they would declare the strike off if the company would agree to submit the cases of the discharged men to the investigation of disinterested outside parties, on the under-standing that if it should be shown that there was no cause for the discharge of any men other than their connection with the Knights of Labor, such men should be reinstated in their positions, the representatives of the Knights of Labor agreeing to bind themselves to abide by the decision of the finding of the investigators. Mr. Webb positively refused to agree to this request in interest of peace. Mr. Powderly even went so far as to ask Mr. Webb, in view of the conflicting statements of the men and the company's officials, if he would consent to meet the discharged men and allow him [Powderly] to question them in Mr. Webb's presence upon the charges of the company against them. Mr. Webb refused to entertain even this proposition. Mr. Toucey, who came into the room during the interview, reiterated the off-made statement that they would insist upon their right to discharge any of their employes without assigning a reason for doing so, and that they would not admit the right of any labor organization or committee of such organi zation to intervene in the matter. Being asked if they took the position that a railroad was private property of the company, and whether the employes of the company nor the public had any right to question the actions of the management, they hesitated, and at last took ref-uge in a silence which the representatives of the Knights in vain tried to break. The latter said that if it was the policy of the company not to admit that either the public or employes of the road had any right in the premises, it was useless to waste time or words on the matter, and they shortly after withdrew. Upon the return of Messrs. Powderly and Devlin to the St. Cloud Hotel

the executive board of the Knights and the representatives of the Supreme Council of the Federation of Railway Employes held a prolonged conference. The position of all of the bodies represented was fairly stated. The result was that the representatives of the Federation decided to call a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Federation of Railway Employes for Saturday, the 23d, at 9 A. M., in the city of Terre Haute, Ind., for action on the matter, At this meeting Mr. Sargent said he would lay the whole case before the council. He fully indorsed the position of the executive

"The executive board," said Mr. Powderly to-night, "says to the Knights of Labor and the public that the position finally assumed by the company makes it necessary for them to vindicate the right of labor to organize by prosecuting the strike to the

When the ominous condition of affairs became plain late to-night that a strike of all the employes of the New York Central would without doubt be ordered either to-night or in the morning a reporter went to the Grand Central Depot to interview the railroad officials, Webb and Voorhees, who for the present sleep there. Both had retired to their improvised cots, and were clad in their night clothes. After rubbing their eyes to get the sleep out of them-it was 11 o'clock-they received the reporter cordially. Mr. Webb said that he considered that the strike was declared in the belief that the Central management were opposed to the Knights of Labor. He wished to reiterate his statement that this was not the truth. When told that the strike over the whole road would be declared to-night or to-morrow, Mr. Webb said that in spite of all that the road would run all trains in the morning as usual. Neither he nor Mr. Voorbees appeared much depressed. He wished the public to know that he had had no official notice from Powderly of the strike, and said that all this time the company had not been lying idle, When told